



"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1837.

LEWIS DEWART, Esq. has been re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dr. JESSE BURDEN Speaker of the Senate.

The Hon. D. Petrikin will please accept our thanks for his early attention in forwarding us a copy of the President's Message; and to Messrs. Benton & Buchanan of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Hammond and Reily of the House, we are under many obligations for their transmission of Congressional documents.

We are under many obligations to John Bowman, Esq. our representative, for a copy of the Governor's message, and other favors.

The post mortem examination of John Dornell, noticed in our last, resulted in a discovery of a fracture of the skull seven inches in length, and which the three physicians pronounced the cause of his death. Many rumors are afloat respecting this unfortunate transaction; but as Poke will receive his trial in January next we forbear any further statement until the matter undergoes a legal investigation.

The Nescopeck bridge, at Berwick, is now being crossed on foot, and in a few days will be passable for horses and wagons.

UNION COUNTY.

The democrats of this county have chosen Col. HENRY C. EYER as the Representative, and Gen. ABBOT GREEN as the Senatorial delegate, to the 4th of March convention. They are instructed to support Capt. JOHN SNYDER, and to oppose the nomination of any man who has heretofore been a candidate for Governor.

In Bucks county the democrats have already chosen their 4th of March convention delegates, and instructed them to support "a new man; fresh from the ranks of the people."

Philadelphia county has also chosen delegates to the 4th of March convention. They are without any instructions.

The Democrats of Adams county have chosen delegates to the 4th of March convention and instructed them to support the Hon. Daniel Sheffer.

BANK CONVENTION.

This convention, which assembled at New York on the 26th ult. for the purpose of fixing upon some certain day for the general resumption of specie payments, will most probably adjourn without determining upon any particular time. The proceedings are conducted with closed doors, and from this and other causes, has produced considerable excitement amongst the Gothamites, who feel a deep interest in the result of their transactions. The New York banks have determined on resuming specie payments, whether others do or not; and as the banks of Connecticut are ready, they will most probably do the same.

The course of some politicians reminds us very much of a Jonathan, who with his gal in a lumber-box was about coming in contact with a dandy in a gig. "Turn out, turn out," cried Jonathan, "or by golly I'll serve you as I did a man 'cother day." The frightened exquisite turned out, and as Jonathan passed asked him how he served the other man. "Why," said Jonathan, "I turned out myself." Now, the politicians to which we allude, are weekly endeavoring to make others of the party "turn out;" and when they fail in accomplishing their wish, universally "turn out" themselves. There is no use in citing cases. It's a mere matter of fact.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mrs. CATHERINE YEARRICK, consort of Henry Yearick, Esq. of Millburg, Union county, fell through the inner door of the cellar on the 23d ult. which so injured her that she expired on the 30th, leaving a large family of children to mourn the loss of an affectionate and pious mother.

Henry A. Muhlenberg.

We were among the most zealous supporters of this gentleman in 1835, and contributed our humble services, both as a delegate to the Lewistown convention, and as his political friend during the campaign, to promote his election. This course we have never regretted; and, under similar circumstances, we should be found contending for the same principles and the same man. But notwithstanding we admire Mr. Muhlenberg as the gentleman, the scholar, the statesman, and the unwavering democrat, who would both adorn the station and faithfully serve the people—yet we sincerely believe that his nomination at this time would endanger the triumph of our party at the next election, upon which unquestionably rests every thing of party principle and general interest. It was from this conviction that our County delegation adopted the resolution in favor of A NEW MAN; and their honest intentions may be inferred from the fact, that more than two-thirds of the delegates had warmly espoused the cause of Mr. Muhlenberg in 1835. There must be harmony of feeling and union of action in the democratic party if we would succeed at the next election; and why shall we risk so much merely to subvert predilections in favor of any man? Our object is not to lead, but to follow public opinion; and being solemnly convinced of the danger of bringing up either of the candidates of 1835, we have raised our voice in favor of A NEW MAN, determining, however, to be governed by the will of the majority, in the decision of the 4th of March convention.

Hon. Ellis Lewis.

It will be remembered that when this gentleman's name was mentioned by several democratic papers as a candidate for Governor, that he had it publicly withdrawn, and declined interfering with the claims of others. Now, we perceive that in Union county the democrats consider public men as public property; for notwithstanding the public declination of Judge Lewis, several of the delegates in the County convention voted for him as a candidate for Governor. This is right. It is an acknowledged fact that Judge Lewis is not only the most popular man, as a politician, in Northern Pennsylvania; but that in an extensive circle of personal friends and acquaintances he has rendered himself the admired of all who know him. Affable in his manners, accessible to all, and possessing a mind richly stored with every variety of useful and practical knowledge, none could more ably, and we believe none would more faithfully, fill the station of Executive of this Commonwealth. As a Lawyer, he ranked among the first wherever he practiced; as a Representative, he was always found ably sustaining the interests of his constituents and the public; as a Judge he has secured the confidence and respect of the whole Bar, and the best feelings of the whole people of this judicial district; and as a private citizen, in his intercourse with others, and in his cultivation of letters, and other branches of knowledge, science, and practical farming, he is only best loved and most esteemed when best known. However much we might regret his loss on the Bench, yet we would delight to raise him still higher, believing that to such men alone should be intrusted the destiny of our Commonwealth and its republican institutions.—We know that the suggestion of his name will not meet his approval more at this time than when he formerly declined; but like the democrats who voted for him in the Union county convention, we consider him subject to the call of the people, and should the 4th of March convention put him in nomination, his election would be guaranteed by a tremendous majority. A majority of Delegates in the 4th of March convention will either have no instructions, or be instructed to support "a new man;" and should Judge Lewis receive their support in convention, we feel confident that his nomination will both be approved of by their constituents and sustained by the united votes of the people of the state at the ballot-box.

At the Democratic delegate convention in Union county resolutions were adopted requesting the Senatorial and Representative Delegates in the Reform convention from that district "to resign their seats in that body, in obedience to the wishes of a large majority of their constituents."

Nicholas Biddle has been elected President of Sunbury & Erie rail-road company.

ADVERTISING.

Have you ever been induced to visit any particular village, mineral district, or watering place? And what, gentle reader, created the desire? It was certainly NOT on account of its seclusion from active life, nor its remoteness from the bustle and confusion of business, unless it was ADVERTISED, and with useful foresight you predicted its growing greatness, and calculated upon a speculation. This fact is acknowledged; and it carries on its face a useful lesson to every mechanic, every agriculturalist, every merchant, and every professionalist. The public are always in need; and if they only knew where to call they could easily have their wants supplied. The Mechanic need only advertise his finished jobs, and purchasers will soon examine his work, and inquire his prices, and most probably order enough to induce an extension of his business: the Farmer can inform a whole community, through a newspaper, that he has a surplus of grain, or that he wishes either to buy, sell, or rent a farm, and applicants will wait upon him at his dwelling: the Merchant can just send the printer a heading for his catalogue, and the whole neighbourhood in a few days will know where to obtain necessities, or gratify their freaks of fancy; and the Professionalist can in twenty four hours inform the community where he holds forth, and what he can do to advantage his fellow-citizens. There is a charm in the word advertisement—not alone to the Printer, who receives a reasonable compensation for his services, but to the spirit of improvement, and the life and business of a place from which it emanates. It incites competition, and thus drives away that abominable lethargy which in time has made a community of drones: It adds a keenness to business, and prompts the exercise of energy and enterprise to secure the ascendancy: It gives impulse to operations at home, and excites curiosity abroad. In fine, it improves business—promotes laudable industry and enterprise—enhances the value of property—and makes a noise in the world which adds to the life and prosperity of any village, and ultimately secures a prominent name and fame which otherwise would be lost amid the scuffings of discontent, and the neglect of those cardinal virtues upon which mainly depends the future greatness of our common country. Then let our friends take the hint, so plainly elucidated to their own advantage—let them call at the office of the "Columbia Democrat" with their always acceptable favors, and we know, that after they shall retire from the busy cares of life, crowned with the fortunes which must follow industry and enterprise, when exhibited to the world through the medium of advertisements, they will thank us a thousand times for soliciting their patronage.

P. S. Our editorial brethren, when excising this article, are freely permitted to make such alterations as expediency and their meridian of publication may suggest.

The insinuation in a certain quarter that either John McReynolds, Esq. or the editor of this paper ever expressed a desire to represent the county in the 4th of March convention, is without a tittle of foundation. We know that such reports were got up at Danville on the day of the Township meetings, and freely circulated for electioneering purposes; and we are aware, too, that their falsity was as well known to those who used the argument as to either Mr. McReynolds or ourself; and further we not only know the rumor to have been of original invention, for the purpose assigned, but we defy them to name any one individual to whom either Mr. McReynolds, or the editor of this paper, ever expressed any wish of the kind. In fact, so far from desiring the situation, neither of us would have accepted it had it been proffered—which, thanks to the better judgment of the party, never was done either at the township meetings or at the county convention. "Nailed to the counter."

Although we nominated Mr. CREASY, and voted for him as Senatorial delegate to the 4th of March convention, yet we wish it distinctly understood that our course was not prompted from any desire to oppose Judge RUPERT as his competitor. As a gentleman and a democrat, no man in the county stands higher in our estimation than Judge Rupert, and consequently our voting for Mr. Creasy was alone induced from our previous act in placing his name in nomination.

The assertion that "the resolution in favor of 'a new man' was suddenly sprung upon the convention, and passed without due consideration," is a known error. The resolution was first offered by an individual delegate; and on motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported it to the convention. It was read twice, separately, and agreed to by the convention. The proceedings themselves exhibit the deliberation which characterized the action of delegates; but we consider this explanation necessary to controvert the assertion to the contrary, coming as it does from a dissatisfied quarter.

Gen. Frick, of the "Miltonian," calls upon those indebted to him to pay up, as "he has just been waited upon by the sheriff with an execution in the name of David Petrikin for about \$480 to recover the proceeds of a Canal Boat which the Editor won off him on the last Governor's election; and on which a judgment was obtained on the ground of a trespass, in receiving the boat from the stakeholder." He lathers the Doctor with the hardest kind of brush and soap, and promises in a short time to publish the whole proceedings.

BLOOMSBURG RACES.

There was a considerable concourse of people in attendance at these races which commenced on Tuesday last. The course was circular, and the very favorable weather added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. We subjoin a synopsis of the horses entered, and the final results.

First day's Races.

The following 3 year old Colts were entered and run for the Colt's purse, viz: B. R. Knodes' b. f. Mary Richards; C. Kendig's b. h. Davy Printer; V. Beidleman's b. h. Brude Printer.

On the first heat Davy Printer and Brude Printer, both bolted from the course, the latter being distanced, and the former barely saving his bacon, having run a considerable distance further than his chief competitor.

On the second heat Davy again "flew the track," and Mary Richards took the purse without much struggling.

Second Day.

The following horses were entered for the second day's purse, viz: Doct. Wm. H. Petrikin's g. h. Mentor; John Derr's b. h. Billy Button; E. D. Cooper's g. m. Grasshopper.

On the first heat Grasshopper was distanced; and on the second heat Billy Button fell with his rider, and thus gave to Mentor the prize which would otherwise have required more speed and exertion.

Third Day.

The following horses were entered for the Third day's purse, viz:

John Derr's g. m. Lady of the Lake; Do b. h. Billy Button; Do s. h. Spieball;

On the first heat, Spieball was distanced, and Lady of the Lake beat Billy Button by three or four lengths; but on the second heat Billy met with a former similar accident, and his charmer took the purse, with a sort of smile that plainly told she was not in real earnest.

Upon the whole, every thing went off well. No serious accidents, nor personal quarrels, marred the pleasure enjoyed on the occasion; and with good feelings all retired from the course, after awarding to Noah S. Prentiss's gray filley a purse run for on three heats against the field.

TO THE EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1837.

Dear Sir,—The Convention assembled in the Musical Fund Hall in Second street in this City yesterday at 11 o'clock. A considerable number of members were in attendance. Not much was done yesterday except reading resolutions adopted by different Library and Literary societies, inviting members to partake of the benefits of their several reading rooms, &c. and passing a resolution inviting the Clergy to perform divine service in the Hall each morning.

This morning some other preliminary resolutions were adopted and the hours of meeting fixed at 9 1/2 o'clock each morning and 3 1/2 o'clock each afternoon (Saturday excepted.)

Mr. Dickey then called up a resolution which he subsequently modified so as to read as follows, to wit: Resolved, that the Committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the seventh article of the Constitution, that the consideration of the ninth article in committee of the whole be dispensed with, and that the con-

vention will proceed immediately to consider on second reading the amendments already made to the constitution in committee of the whole, and that their convention will adjourn sine die on the 10th day of January next. The convention agreed to the second reading, but after considerable debate, a motion was made to postpone the same which was agreed to. The convention resolved itself into committee of the whole (Mr. Reigart in the chair) on the seventh article of the constitution.

The question pending when the adjournment in Harrisburg took place, was on an amendment offered by Mr. Reed, which goes to restrict Banks from issuing notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, and after the year 1842 of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment in the following words "The Legislature shall provide wholesome restrictions on all banking institutions within this Commonwealth so as to promote the best interest of all the people. On this question some rather sharp debate took place particularly between Messrs. Reed and Sergeant. The committee arose and the convention adjourned without taking the question. I suspect the amendment of Mr. Stevens will prevail.

The Hall in which the convention is now sitting is a very fine and commodious one, but from some cause every sound is reverberated to an astonishing loudness, and hence the proceedings are interrupted by continual noise.

THE MESSAGES.

Both the President and Governor's messages are very interesting documents; and we only regret that their extreme length will cause some delay in the publication of them in this paper. On account of its more local character we shall first publish Gov. Ritner's message, and from which we make the subjoined extract on a subject in which every one feels so much interest at this time. The whole shall appear in our next, and the message of Mr. Van Buren in the following number.

It is now my high gratification to be able to announce to the Legislature, that not only have our fellow-citizens generally amply sustained their old reputation for good faith and forbearance in the trying crisis, but that the portion of them connected with the Banks, have realized all that was expected. The report of the Auditor General, when laid before you, will show that there has been a material decrease in the amount of notes in circulation, and an increase of specie since the suspension: Also that the debts due to the Banks have been reduced, which result must have been produced without distress to the community, as no complaints of that kind have been made known; and that private deposits, which are the best evidence of public confidence, have suffered very little diminution.

Returns had been received on yesterday from all the banks in the State except the Northampton Bank, the Lumbermen's Bank at Warren, the Honesdale Bank, and the Columbia Bridge company, the whole number in the State being fifty.

Their circulation, specie discounts and deposits, stood as follows in the beginning of May and November 1837.

	May.	November.
Circulation,	21,063,543	16,529,24
Specie,	4,391,072	6,906,519
Discounts,	86,407,619	43,69,042,755
Deposits,	12,491,008	15,14,932,273

Hence it appears that there has been a decrease of circulation, to the amount of \$4,899,063.84, or near one fourth, since the suspension;—of discounts to the amount of \$16,464,858 43—or about one fifth, and of deposits to the amount of \$357,728 91, or about one-twentieth—and that specie has increased more than one-half, or \$2,515,438 55. The returns yet to be received will not materially vary the result.

It thus appears that the banks of Pennsylvania are in a much sounder condition than before the suspension; and that the resumption of specie payments—so far as it depends on their situation and resources may take place at any time.

But we must not rest content with the contemplation of this gratifying state of things. Though a favorable combination of circumstances has for the present guarded us from the extent of injury to which the occurrences of the past year exposed the Commonwealth, it is not the part of prudence again to rely on a similar escape from danger. Our duty is, if possible, to prevent its recurrence.

The Banks have well sustained themselves through the crisis; but the Bank system that could admit of such a crisis, must be defective.

The fact that a general suspension of payment in gold and silver has taken place, without producing a general forfeiture of the charters, though it was the evident intention of the Legislature to prevent or punish such a catastrophe by that penalty, neither justifies the suspension, nor proves that the penalty is unjust. It only shows that a crisis has arisen not foreseen by the